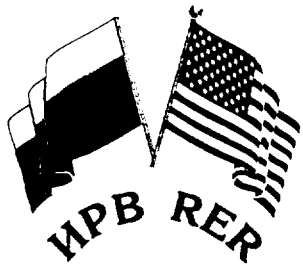


РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ —
СОЕДИНЕННЫЕ ШТАТЫ АМЕРИКИ

МЧС

КНИГА ОСНОВНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ

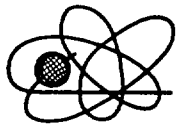
СОГЛАШЕНИЯ ПО «СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ В ОБЛАСТИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РАДИАЦИОННЫХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЙ С ЦЕЛЬЮ МИНИМИЗАЦИИ ВЛИЯНИЯ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЙ РАДИОАКТИВНОГО ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ НА ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ОКРУЖАЮЩУЮ СРЕДУ»

RUSSIAN FEDERATION —
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DOE

BOOK OF MAJOR DOCUMENTS

OF AGREEMENT ON «COOPERATION IN RESEARCH ON RADIATION EFFECTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MINIMIZING THE CONSEQUENCES OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION ON HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT»



ИБРАЭ

Москва 1997

Moscow 1997

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON COOPERATION IN RESEARCH ON RADIATION EFFECTS TO THE PURPOSE OF MINIMIZING THE CONSEQUENCES OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties"):

- Desiring to establish close and long-term cooperation in the field of studying the radiation effects upon the health and the environment for the purpose of minimizing the effect of radioactive contamination;
- Noting the benefits to humanity of increased scientific understanding of the radiation effects upon the health and the environment;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish a framework for cooperation between the participating organizations of the Parties, as determined pursuant to Article IV of this Agreement, in research on radiation effects for the purpose of minimization of the consequences of radioactive contamination of health and the environment.

ARTICLE II

The areas of cooperation under the Agreement may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Health effects studies including epidemiological and other health-related studies of workers and community members potentially exposed to ionizing radiation;

2. Information and data management activities including information development and exchange of experience in radiation effects, data preservation, and database and information system development;

3. Environmental studies including the identification and modeling of deposition, dispersion, and ecological transport of radionuclides and other hazardous contaminants as necessary to study and reconstruct doses to human populations and to assess the impact of radioactivity on the environment. Development and application of dosimetric systems and

methodologies for retrospective reconstruction of doses to human population.

4. Health communication of risk assessment including distribution of public health information pertaining to radiological contamination and measures to reduce present and future human exposure to radionuclides and associated hazardous substances;

5. Policy analysis including review of radiation detection and reporting mechanisms, as well as evaluation of safeguards to minimize radiation effects on human population;

6. Scientific research to develop information which can assist in minimization of the consequences of radioactive contamination on the environment and health;

7. Other areas of cooperation as may be mutually agreed by the Parties.

ARTICLE III

1. To implement this Agreement, there shall be established a Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (the "JCCRER")

2. The JCCRER shall consist of an equal number of representatives from each Party. All decisions taken by the JCCRER shall be by mutual agreement of the Parties.

3. The JCCRER will decide on its membership and meeting schedule. Generally, it will be convened once a year, alternatively in the United States and Russia, unless agreed otherwise. Times, places and agendas for meetings will be agreed upon in advance by the Parties.

4. The JCCRER will , within the framework of its jurisdiction, coordinate and review all aspects of cooperation under this Agreement and shall take such action as is appropriate for this Agreement's effective implementation.

5. The JCCRER may organize, establish and arrange working groups, conferences and seminars of specialists for joint discussion and study of specific topics related to the purposes of this Agreement. Specific projects and programs for radiation effects research, exchanges of scientific and technical safety information, personnel and equipment, and procedures for addressing and resolving questions of such matters as payment of costs under this cooperation, and patent and/or publication rights for joint activities administered under this Agreement may be developed separately by the JCCRER in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Parties.

6. The JCCRER shall generally establish on an annual basis a program of cooperation to be implemented during the following year.

7. The Executive Agents responsible for coordination of this Agreement shall be, for the United States of America, the United States Department of Energy, and for the Russian Federation, the State Committee of the Russian Federation for the Social Protection of Population and Rehabilitation of Regions Affected by Chernobyl and Other Radiation Catastrophes.

ARTICLE IV

The forms of cooperation to be approved by the JCCRER under this Agreement may include the following:

1. Joint data collection and information exchange, as well as experimental, developmental, demonstration and design work by technical personnel at appropriate facilities and sites of the two countries;

2. Exchanges of appropriate instrumentation, equipment and materials for projects;

3. Exchange of technical specialists for participation in agreed activities;

4. Exchange of appropriate scientific and technical information, documentation and results of research;

5. Organization of seminars and other meetings on agreed topics; and

6. Such additional forms of cooperation, as mutually agreed.

ARTICLE V

1. Cooperation under this Agreement will be conducted according to the plans and programs of the following principal establishments and organizations, as agreed to pursuant to Article III.5:

- In the United States of America:
  - ⇒ Department of Energy;
  - ⇒ Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
  - ⇒ Department of Defense;
  - ⇒ Department of Health and Human Services;
  - ⇒ Environmental Protection Agency; and other government departments and nuclear industry establishments and organizations, as appropriate;
- In the Russian Federation:
  - ⇒ State Committee of the Russian Federation for the Social Protection and Rehabilitation of Regions affected by Chernobyl and other Radiation Catastrophes;
  - ⇒ Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy;
  - ⇒ Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation;
  - ⇒ Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation;
  - ⇒ State Committee on Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Russian Federation;
  - ⇒ Federal Service of Russia on Nuclear and Radiation Safety;
  - ⇒ Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring;
  - ⇒ Federal Service of Russia on Forest Economy;
  - ⇒ Russian Ministry of Defense;
  - ⇒ Russian State Committee for Civil Defense Affairs, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters;

⇒ Russian Academy of Sciences, and other interested Russian ministries, departments and organizations.

2. Each Party may adjust the list of its principal establishments and organizations participating in this cooperation, and shall inform the other Party of any such adjustments through the State Committee of the Russian Federation for the Social Protection of Population and Rehabilitation of Regions Affected by Chernobyl and Other Radiation Catastrophes and the United States Department of Energy.

ARTICLE VI

1. Provisions for the protection and allocation of intellectual property are set forth in the Annex to this Agreement and form an integral part of this Agreement and apply to all activities carried out hereunder.

2. For purposes of this Agreement, the obligations of Article III of the Annex shall also apply to "Confidential Information". Confidential information means information containing know-how, trade secrets, or technical, commercial, or financial information that:

- has been held in confidence by its owner;
- is not generally known or available from other sources;
- has not been made available by its owner to other parties without an obligation concerning its confidentiality; and
- is not available to the receiving Party without obligations concerning its confidentiality.

ARTICLE VII

1. Cooperation under this Agreement will be conducted according to the international obligations, laws and regulations of the Parties and will be subject to the availability of funds.

2. Exchange of specialists and experts shall be governed by mutual agreement of the Parties in each case.

3. Any questions of interpretation and implementation relating to this Agreement shall be resolved by agreement of the Parties.

ARTICLE VIII

1. This Agreement will enter into force upon signature and will remain in force for five (5) years, subject to extension of additional five (5) year terms by written agreement of the Parties following joint review at the end of each five-year period.

2. In case of cessation of this Agreement, all joint projects and experiments being conducted at the cessation of this Agreement may be continued to their conclusion in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

3. This Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement in writing.

4. Either Party has the right to terminate this Agreement after giving the other Party six (6) months advance written notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Moscow, in duplicate, this 14th day of January, 1994, in the Russian and English languages, ea ch text being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ANNEX

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Pursuant to Article VI of this Agreement:

The Parties shall ensure adequate and effective protection of intellectual property created or furnished under this Agreement and relevant implementing arrangements. The Parties agree to notify one another in a timely fashion of any inventions or copyrighted works arising under this Agreement and to seek protection for such intellectual property in a timely fashion.

Rights to such intellectual property in a timely fashion. Rights to such intellectual property shall be allocated as provided in this Annex.

I. Scope

A. This Annex is applicable to all cooperative activities undertaken pursuant to this Agreement, except as otherwise specifically agreed to by the Parties or their designees.

B. For purposes of this Agreement, intellectual property shall have the meaning found in Article 2 of the Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, done at Stockholm, July 14, 1967.

C. This Annex addresses the allocation of rights, interests, and royalties between the Parties. Each Party shall ensure that the other Party can obtain the rights to intellectual property allocated in accordance with the Annex, by obtaining those rights from its own participants through contracts or other legal means, if necessary. This Annex does not otherwise alter or prejudice the allocation between a Party and its nationals, which shall be determined by that Party's laws and practices.

D. Disputes concerning intellectual property arising under this Agreement should be resolved through discussions between the concerned participating institutions or, if necessary, the Parties or their designees. Upon mutual agreement of the Parties, a dispute shall be submitted to an arbitrate tribunal for binding arbitration in accordance with the applicable rules of international law. Unless the Parties or their designees agree otherwise in writing, the arbitration rules of the UNCITRAL shall govern.

E. Termination or expiration of the Agreement shall not affect rights of obligations under this Annex.

II. Allocation of Rights

A. Each Party shall be entitled to a non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license in all countries to translate, reproduce, and publicly distribute scientific and technical journal articles, reports, and books directly arising from cooperation under this Agreement. All publicly distributed copies of a copyrighted work prepared under this provision shall indicate the names of the authors of the work unless an author specifically declines to be named.

B. Rights to all forms of intellectual property, other than those rights described in Section II(A) above, shall be allocated as follows:

1. Researchers and scientists visiting in furtherance of their education shall receive intellectual property rights under the existing rules of the host institution. In addition, each visiting researcher or scientist named as an inventor shall have the right to national treatment regarding awards, benefits or other compensation, including royalties, in accordance with the existing rules of the host institution.

2. (a) For intellectual property created during joint research, for example, when the Parties, participating institutions, or Participating personnel have agreed in advance of the scope of work, each Party shall be entitled to obtain all rights and interests in its own territory. Rights and interests in third countries will be determined in implementing arrangements. The rights to intellectual property shall be allocated with due regard for the economic, scientific and technological contributions from each Party to the creation of intellectual property. If research is not designated as "joint research" in the relevant implementing arrangement, rights to intellectual property arising from the research will be allocated in accordance with Paragraph II(B)(1). In addition, each person named as an inventor shall have the right to national treatment regarding awards, benefits and other compensation, including royalties, in accordance with the existing rules of the host institution.

(b) Notwithstanding Paragraph II(B)2(a), if a type of intellectual property is available under the laws of one party but not the other Party, the Party whose laws provide for this type of protection shall be entitled to all rights and interests worldwide. Persons named as inventors of the property shall nonetheless be entitled to royalties as provided in Paragraph II(B)2(a).

III. Business-Confidential Information

In the event that information identified in a timely fashion as business-confidential is furnished of created under the Agreement, each Party and its participants shall protect such information in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and administrative practice. Information may be identified as "business-confidential" if a person having the information may derive an economic benefit from it or may obtain competitive advantage over those who do not have it, the information is not generally known of publicly available from other sources, and the owner has not previously made the information available without imposing in a timely manner an obligation to keep it confidential.

Memorandum

of the First Meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee On Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER)

A meeting of the joint Russian-American delegation within the framework of the Intergovernmental Russian-American Agreement on "Cooperation in Research on Radiation Effects for the purpose of Minimizing the Consequences of Radioactive Contamination on Health and the Environment" was held in Bethesda, MD, USA, on October 24-25, 1994 at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

The purpose of this meeting was to jointly review and agree on the plan of implementation of activities under the program of cooperation, to approve the guidelines to be utilized to develop and carry out co-operative research projects, and to adopt a research agenda to be initiated within the first year of activities under the Agreement.

The American side was represented by:

United States JCCRER members:

- Dr. *Tara O'Toole* - Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Co-chair;
- *Dr. E. Gail de Planque* - Commissioner, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- Dr. *Jo Ivery Boufford* - Principal Assistant Secretary for Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- *Ms. Christine Eisemann* - Deputy Director, Environmental and Life Sciences, U.S. Department of Defense (alternate);

United States Executive Committee (EC) members:

- Dr. *Harry J. Pettengill* - Director, Office of International Health Programs, U.S. Department of Energy, and U.S. Co-Chair;
- Dr. *E. John Ainsworth* - Scientific Director, Armed Forces Radiobiological Research Institute, U.S. Department of Defense;
- Dr. *Peter Henry* - Director, Office of Europe, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- *Ms. Carol Kessler* - Deputy for Nuclear Safety, Office of Nuclear Energy, U.S. Department of State;
- *Dr. Terry L. Thomas* - Associate Professor and Director, Division of Epidemiology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences;

- Dr. *Shlomo S. Yaniv* - Senior Technical Advisor, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;

The Russian side was represented by:

Russian JCCRER members:

- *Dr. Vassily Iakovlevich Vozniak* - First Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense Affairs, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters and Russian Co-chair;
- Dr. *Nikolai Nikolaevich Egorov* - Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy;
- Dr. *Alexandr Dmitrievich Tsaregorodtsev* - Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health and the Medical Industry of the Russian Federation.

Russian EC members:

- Dr. *Leonid Alexandrovich Bolshov* - Director, Russian Academy of Sciences Nuclear Safety Institute, and Co-chair;
- Dr. *Lubov Ivanovna Anissimova* - Advisor to Minister, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense Affairs, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters;
- Dr. *Mikhail Filippovich Kisselev* - Deputy Director, Federal Department, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of the Russian Federation;
- Dr. *Alexandr Pavlovich Panfilov* - Division Head, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy.

In accordance with the Provisions of responsibility that were determined at the July 27 - 28, 1994 preparation meeting in Moscow, the American delegation reported on the proposed plan for implementation of activities under the Agreement. After discussion of the administrative and organizational structures to implement the program of cooperation the joint parties agreed to the adoption of the document with the following stipulations and instructions:

Within the framework of the Implementation Plan, it has been determined the parties to the Agreement may utilize different methods to fund and support both administrative and research activities under the Agreement. The Russian Federation intends to fund all activities through a centralized authority established by EMERCOM whereas the United States may utilize differing methods to support research institutions and researchers for activities jointly approved by both parties. The United

States has not established the appropriate method to provide funding for administrative and operational costs that are necessary to oversee and administer the program of cooperation and are the responsibilities of both parties. The JCCRER by joint decision hereby instructs that within the next 60 days, the EC to the JCCRER will evaluate and report the following:

(a) Determine the funding necessary to permit the development of proposals and feasibility studies for those research directions approved by the JCCRER for the first year under the Agreement. Pending final agreement on financing research projects, both Parties have indicated that about 1 million dollars US and equivalent Russian assistance is available to support independent and cooperative aspects of research under the Agreement during the first year.

(b) Evaluate and recommend the most appropriate method to ensure effective administration and oversight of operations under the JCCRER. At least two practical methods to be evaluated include the adoption of an Executive Secretariat that would be jointly supported by the parties or by utilization of an arrangement of joint support to be carried out by the Executive Agents to the Agreement.

(c) Determine and propose the joint funding required by both parties to organize and support at least two workshops during the first year of the Agreement. At least one workshop should be present the information and the data available from dose reconstruction and epidemiological studies that have already been performed in the U.S. and RF within the context of Directions 1 and 2.

(d) Evaluate and propose the funding necessary and the methods for selection that would result in the selection of Scientific Review Group participants for the first and second scientific directions within the first year.

The Russian delegation reported on plans for research activities proposed under the program of cooperation. The parties upon review of the research activities proposed have agreed to the following:

1) For Direction 1, both parties agree to these research proposals with the stipulation that the EC should modify proposals 1.1 and 1.2 to 1) ensure data identification, quality assurance and preservation, and to 2) accommodate the closer integration of the Dosimetry (dose reconstruction) with the risk estimation for defined residential populations. Both parties agree that initial epidemiologic studies of residential populations should focus on, but not be limited to, stochastic effects in the South Urals populations.

2) For Direction 2, both parties jointly agree to adopt the program of research as presented with minor modification.

3) For Direction 3, the following conclusions were reached. The United States delegation proposed that no definitive decisions be

made on project 3.2 until the U.S. has evaluated and coordinated on other potential inter-governmental Agreements that may more appropriately facilitate or support this area of research. With respect to 3.1 the JCCRER proposed that the EC be asked to evaluate this proposal and to further integrate these methodological research approaches with the activities defined in Direction 1 and Direction 2. The EC and the US should be prepared to report its conclusions to the JCCRER within the next 60 days.

The American delegation presented the proposed guidelines for conducting joint scientific research under the Agreement. The parties endorse their adoption with the following stipulations:

The EC is instructed to further evaluate and report to the JCCRER on proposed modified language for incorporation within the guidelines to provide the following within 60 days:

1) Develop language that will ensure effective and efficient communication of research progress, interim and final results on a timely basis to the EC and JCCRER for release to the public.

2) Develop a mechanism to ensure the EC and JCCRER are advised and concur in the release of interim results and that such releases are fully coordinated in the Project Research Team. Measures should be included to ensure reasonable protection of scientific integrity and independence.

3) Propose language for inclusion in the guidelines to ensure strict adherence to intellectual property rights as prescribed in the Annex to the Agreement.

For the Russian Federation

Dr. Vassiliy Vozniak

For the United States of America

Dr. Tara O'Toole

Memorandum

of the Second Meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee On Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER)

A joint meeting of the Russian and the American delegations within the framework of the Intergovernmental Russian-American Agreement on "Cooperation in Research on Radiation Effects for the purpose of Minimizing the Consequences of Radioactive Contamination on Health and the Environment" was held in Moscow, Russia on October 26-28, 1996.

The purpose of this meeting was to:

1) Discuss the principal results of the activities since the previous, October 1994 meeting;

2) Agree on the budgetary guidelines and strategies for funding JCCRER activities;

3) Discuss a no-tax policy for U.S. funds directed to Russia within the framework of the Agreement;

4) Transfer Health and Environmental Effects of the Chernobyl Accident (Working Group 7) activities under the Joint Coordinating Committee for Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety to the auspices of the JCCRER;

5) Approve the revised guiding principles and implementation plan; and

6) Identify new actions to be completed by the Executive Committees.

The American side was represented by:

United States JCCRER members:

- Dr. *Tara O'Toole* - Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Energy, and U.S. Co-chair;
- Ms. *Greta J. Dicus* - Commissioner, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- Dr. *Richard J. Jackson* - Director, National Center for Environmental Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- Dr. *Anna Johnson-Winegar* - Director for Environmental and Life Sciences, U.S. Department of Defense.

United States Executive Committee (EC) members:

- Dr. *Paul J. Seligman* - Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Studies, U.S. Department of Energy, and U.S. Co-chair Representative;

- Dr. *Shlomo S. Yaniv* - Senior Technical Advisor, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- Dr. *Peter Henry* - Director, Office of Europe and the NIS, OIRH-OS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- Dr. *E. John Ainsworth* - Scientific Director, Armed Forces Radiobiological Research Institute, U.S. Department of Defense.

The Russian side was represented by:

Russian JCCRER members:

- Dr. *Viktor Alekseevich Vladimirov* - Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense Affairs. Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters, and Russian Co-chair;
- Dr. *Nikolai Nikolaevich Egorov* - Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy;
- Dr. *Aleksey Mikhaylovich Moskvichov* - First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

Russian EC members:

- Dr. *Leonid Alexandrovich Bolshov* - Director, Russian Academy of Sciences Nuclear Safety Institute, and Co-chair;
- Dr. *Lubov Ivanovna Anissimova* - Advisor to Minister, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense Affairs, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (not present);
- Dr. *Mikhail Filippovich Kisselev* - Deputy Director, Federal Department, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation;
- Dr. *Alexandr Pavlovich Panfilov* - Division Head, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy.

1) **On principal results of the activities performed:**

The Executive Committee Co-chairs reported on the highlights of scientific workshops, the activities of Scientific Review Groups (SRG), and the outcomes of past joint Executive Committee meetings.

The Executive Committee representatives then presented the project summaries, SRG recommendations on long-term proposals, and updates on new projects in Directions 2 and 3.

JCCRER approved the results of the pilot projects, adopted final reports, and pointed out the importance of continuing work in Directions 1 and 2 in the framework of long-term projects.

The Sides pointed out that the expected amount of financial support of projects in Directions 1 and 2 would not allow scientists to implement the proposed programs on long-term projects in full scale.

ъ2) Items agreed upon by participating Parties:

a. Budgetary Guidelines and Strategies for Funding Activities under the JCCRER. The parties agreed on the necessity of elaborating general budgetary guidelines, assumptions and accounting for U.S. agencies providing direct assistance, under the purview of the JCCRER, to Russian institutes and scientists and entrusted the ECs with preparation and approval of suitable budgetary guidelines. The US side of the JCCRER is committed to funding long-term projects in FY 1997 related to Direction 1 and Direction 2. Funding is contingent upon completion of revised protocols, satisfactory results of the feasibility study for Project 2.3, approval of the Budgetary Guidelines by the joint EC, final determination of budgets for each project and identification of Russian level of support for each project. Continued support beyond FY 1997 will be contingent upon the availability of funds.

b. No-Tax Policy. The American Executive Committee presented its proposal on "no-tax" policy (Appendix I) as applied to all U.S. funds to support cooperative research under the purview of the JCCRER. Both parties endorsed these proposals and agreed to facilitate their realization, which would maximize the amount of U.S. funding to directly support Russian scientists and institutions responsible for JCCRER projects. The Russian Federation (RF) agencies, parties to the JCCRER, will perform all the activities required by RF taxation authorities to implement this "no-tax" policy.

c. Transfer of Working Group 7 Activities of the JCCCNRS (Joint Coordinating Committee for Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety) to the Auspices of the JCCRER. The American Executive Committee submitted an offer to transfer all research activities on health and environmental effects of the Chernobyl catastrophe (Working Group 7), being carried out in the RF under the jurisdiction of the JCCCNRS, to the JCCRER. The parties supported the proposal and committed themselves to reach an accord with the new heads of the JCCCNRS within 90 days.

d. Approval of Revised Guiding Principles and Implementation Plan. The American Executive Committee presented the revised Implementation Plan and Guiding Principles for conducting joint

research under the Agreement. The parties agreed on these modifications and approved the revised plan and principles.

e. Direction 1 - Scientific Workshop on Environmental Dose Reconstruction. The JCCRER charged the EC to plan and schedule a workshop to better define the scope, priorities, and feasibility of projects being conducted under Direction 1 in light of limited resources to support this Direction. MAYAK expressed preparedness to participate in this project by contributing to reconstruction of the source term.

f. Direction 2 - Dosimetric Data Base. The development of a comprehensive dosimetric data base for all projects in this Direction was approved as a new project, project 2.4.

g. Direction 3 - Information Technologies in Research on Radiation Effects and Decision-Making Support. The JCCRER reemphasized the importance of this Direction and asked that the recommendations for further work in this area, generated at the November 12-14 joint workshop, be developed before January 1, 1997.

Public Involvement. Both sides emphasized the importance of public involvement for successful implementation of the research projects supported under the JCCRER and charged the EC to identify future activities of the Bilateral Working Group.

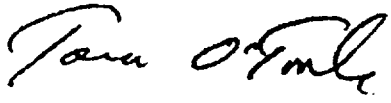
3) Charges to the Executive Committees:

The JCCRER entrusted the Executive Committees to complete the necessary actions and to report to the JCCRER on the each within the next 60 days:

- Prepare and approve the Budgetary Guidelines to ensure more efficient administration of funds for activities under the Agreement;
- Prepare a summary of results of the joint workshop on response to radiation accidents, to be held on November 12-14, 1996, including planned publications;
- Prepare recommendations regarding further workshops, exercises or other projects under Direction 3;
- Prepare an action plan for implementation of "no-tax" policy;
- Clarify funding mechanism(s) including protocols for transferring funds to participating Russian institutions;
- Prepare a comprehensive list of U.S. and Russian organizations taking part in the Agreement;

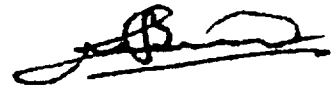
- Define future activities regarding public involvement;
- Schedule and plan a workshop on environmental dose reconstruction; and
- Take steps necessary to complete revised project proposals in order to start the project funding in early 1997.
- Initiate planning for the next JCCRER meeting to be held in March 1997.

For the United States of America



Dr. Tara O'Toole

For the Russian Federation



Dr. Viktor Vladimirov

Appendix I

Taxation of U.S. Funds Paid for Radiation Effects Research Projects in Russia

In keeping with 1) the Memorandum of Agreement "On Cooperation in Research on Radiation Effects for the Purpose of Minimization of Consequences of Radioactive Contamination on Health and the Environment" signed in 1995, and 2) the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America (USG) and the Government of the Russian Federation regarding cooperation to facilitate the provision of assistance, signed on April 4, 1992 (the "1992 Assistance Agreement"), the United States' agencies of the Joint Coordinating Committee on Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER) take the position that no tax should be paid on funds and other assistance provided by the USG in support of scientific research co-sponsored by the USG and the Russian Federation.

The "Agreement On the Implementation of Tax Postponements under the Gratuitous Assistance Rendered to the Russian Federation by the United States Government" (the "1996 Tax Postponement Agreement") signed by Russian Federation Minister of Finance V.G. Panskov and U.S. Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering on April 16, 1996, calls for the postponement of "any tax and duty payments under assistance programs" for a period of six months until provisions of the Russian laws could be amended to accommodate the conditions of the "1992 Assistance Agreement." This moratorium on taxation expired on October 16, 1996 and negotiations are currently underway to extend the moratorium to allow additional time to amend Russian tax codes.

The U.S. agencies party to the JCCRER henceforth will be seeking certification from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, per the attachments to the "1996 Tax Postponement Agreement," for exemption from all Russian Federation national and local taxes, and customs duties for funds or goods dedicated to the support of collaborative scientific research under the binational JCCRER Agreement.

The U.S. agencies are committed to working with our counterparts in Russia to ensure implementation of this policy in recognition of the paramount importance of the scientific collaboration embodied in the JCCRER agreement and the limited amounts of funds to support these cooperative research efforts.

Implementation Plan

1. BACKGROUND

The activities of nuclear industry, worldwide, during the last 50 years have resulted in significant contamination of the environment, and exposure to thousands of people among the general population and nuclear industry workers. Until recently, many of the data related to these exposures remained classified. During the last few years, a great deal of this information has been declassified, thus providing the opportunity to study the consequences of those exposures and greatly increase our understanding of the health effects of radiation.

The preservation, restoration, and analysis of radiation exposure, medical, and environmental data are extremely important to the United States, the Russian Federation, and to the world. These data may serve as the basis for new radiation effects studies that could offer new insights into the health effects of radiation and ultimately provide the foundation for better radiation protection standards. Most of our knowledge on health effects and risks associated with radiation exposure is now based on studies of persons exposed for medical purposes and studies of the atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The confounding factors in the studies on people exposed for medical reasons include an already diseased population, age and gender distributions which are unrepresentative of the general population, and in most cases, involve large doses, given in multiple fractions, delivered at high rates, to just portions of the patients' bodies.

Conversely, the atomic bomb survivors were exposed to a very short burst of external radiation, which does not correspond to the pattern of exposure normally encountered or expected in the nuclear fuel cycle and in other uses of radiation and radioactive materials. In all radiation risk issues, there is no direct human database equal in robustness to that of the atomic bomb survivor database; and thus, our current risk and regulatory policies are primarily driven by and extrapolated from the Hiroshima-Nagasaki data. However, the assessment of risk by extrapolation to low doses and dose rates, from data collected at high doses and rates, has not been validated. This issue is of premier importance for accurate risk assessment and management and our understanding of how risk may be reduced at low dose rates stands to be greatly enhanced by studying the exposed Russian Federation populations.

One of the world's most significantly contaminated areas is the Southern Urals region of the Russian Federation. The Southern Ural's databases may provide the answer to the question of whether chronic low-level exposures pose a coefficient of risk different from that previously assumed. The range of doses experienced in the Russian Federation is comparable to Hiroshima-Nagasaki. The significant differences between the exposed populations of Hiroshima-Nagasaki and Southern Urals are that the Southern Urals populations are larger, they were chronically exposed over long periods of time, and the exposures were from both external radiation and internally deposited radionuclides. More definitive

studies on the Southern Urals populations may prove to be a key factor in future reassessments of radiation protection standards and regulations.

Radiation research with the Russian Federation provides a unique opportunity to address questions and issues concerning possible risks to populations from protracted exposure to internal and/or external radiation. Possible examples include exposures from uranium mining, nuclear facilities operations, transport and disposal of radioactive materials, radon, the testing and dismantling of nuclear weapons, medical exposure, and grossly contaminated sites or facilities.

Investigation and validation of a coefficient of risk from chronic radiation exposure compared to acute exposure could be of major medical and economic significance, as it could provide guidance on risks to actually and potentially exposed populations, populations that today are seriously concerned about future risks from past or future environmental contamination with radionuclides.

Given these opportunities to advance our knowledge of the human and environmental effects of radiation, the Governments of the United States and the Russian Federation signed, on January 14, 1994, the "Agreement Between The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in Research on Radiation Effects for the Purpose of Minimizing the Consequences of Radioactive Contamination on Health and the Environment."

Over two years has passed since the Agreement was signed. In accordance with Article III, Item 4, of the Agreement, the JCCRER is taking action to adjust its operations to ensure effective implementation of the Agreement. The changes agreed to as set out in this revised Implementation Plan constitute those actions taken by the JCCRER.

2. AREAS OF COOPERATION

Under the provisions of the Agreement, the associated work deals broadly with the field of ionizing radiation effects research.

3. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

A. Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER)

Description:

For the purpose of implementing the Agreement, the Parties have established a Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER) in accordance with Article III of the Agreement. The JCCRER is a high-level committee representing government organizations from the United States and the Russian Federation tasked with carrying out the common goals articulated in the Agreement. Currently, the JCCRER is co-chaired by a representative from the Department of Energy (for the United States) and a representative from the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense Affairs, Emergencies, and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters,

EMERCOM (for the Russian Federation).

Membership:

In accordance with Article V of the Agreement, membership in the JCCRER will be open to any government agency sponsoring, conducting or promoting research on the health effects of radiation in the Russian Federation. Members will be obligated to conduct their business in accordance with the Principles set forth by the JCCRER.

Members of the U.S. JCCRER may offer funds, expertise, and/or be advocates to influence support for the validation of health effects studies in the Russian Federation.

In accordance with Article III, Item 3, the JCCRER will determine each Party's membership in the JCCRER. JCCRER representatives should be at the rank of Deputy Minister, Assistant Secretary, or equivalent, from key Ministries and Agencies involved in the cooperation within the framework of the Agreement.

Meetings:

The JCCRER meets annually. Meetings will generally alternate in location between the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Times, places and agendas will be agreed upon in advance by the Parties. Management and support services for the JCCRER meetings shall be the responsibility of the hosting party.

B. Executive Committee (EC) of the JCCRER

Description:

To assist JCCRER members in day-to-day business, an Executive Committee shall be established. Each JCCRER member shall be represented by a designated counterpart on the EC. The EC is co-chaired by representatives of the JCCRER Co-Chairs.

The EC will ensure direct communication between the partners within the Agreement, coordinate the work of national organizations, and ensure the effective and efficient implementation of JCCRER Principles. The EC shall: (1) be responsible for day-to-day communication between the partners for the coordination of ongoing and proposed research activities; (2) provide administrative and technical support to the JCCRER in developing the program of cooperation and drafting guidelines for conducting research activities under the Agreement; (3) identify potential partner institutions and scientists in both countries; and (4) organize and coordinate the annual JCCRER meetings. Co-Chairs of the EC will ensure that relevant documents and other communications be distributed or shared expeditiously to all JCCRER and EC members in their respective countries.

Membership:

EC membership shall consist of directors or program managers, or

equivalents, from the involved Ministries and Agencies. Generally, each JCCRER member shall appoint one designated representative to the EC.

Meetings:

The United States and Russian ECs meet as they deem necessary (at least semi-annually) in their respective countries. The joint EC, representing both countries, meets annually at or around the time of the annual JCCRER meeting (or as necessary). Routine and informal exchange of information between the United States and Russian ECs is encouraged.

Guiding Principles

of the Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER)

What follows are general Principles with which each organization conducting research under the Agreement agrees to comply. The Principles are developed and reconfirmed annually by the JCCRER. Together, the Principles comprise the JCCRER's philosophy on how research should be conducted. They do not represent prescriptive procedures, but rather, basic concepts and guidelines that should be followed by organizations conducting collaborative radiation effects research with the Russian Federation. There is no single method to achieve these Principles. Instead, each organization has the flexibility to independently determine how they will implement and meet the intent of the Principles.

- ◊ **Peer Review** - Review of the scientific projects by scientists with expertise in the field of study. Review should focus on the methodology, soundness of experimental designs, reliability of results, interpretation of data, soundness of conclusions, novelty of gained knowledge, importance to scientific field, and expected success of projected studies.
- ◊ **Scientific Management Oversight** - All programs are reviewed periodically to establish satisfactory progress of the studies, to identify and share best practices, to help identify and prioritize research areas of interest, and to assure adherence to the Implementation Plan and Guiding Principles of the JCCRER.
- ◊ **Data Access and Sharing** - With due consideration to the issue of proprietary information referred to in the Annex to the Agreement, data obtained by scientists working under the program are made available to any scientists who may be interested in those results. Data should be shared to promote the progress of the overall program, and radiation health science generally, consistent with the previsions of the Agreement.
- ◊ **Openness of Programs to Scientific/Technical Community** - Programs should encourage competition in the awarding of grants for research under this program.
- ◊ **Integrated Projects** - Scientific projects should be structured to complement one another by coordinating planned studies, communicating results, and maximizing scientific output. Related projects should be planned and conducted using frequent communication and exchange of information to enhance each other's achievements and avoid duplication of effort.

◊ **Reporting of Progress and Results** - At the time of the annual meeting, each JCCRER member should discuss the status of their research and provide summary reports when appropriate.

◊ **General Conduct of Studies** - Programs should consider the sponsoring agency's requirements regarding the use of human subjects, animal research, and workplace safety.

Public Information Sharing and Involvement - Programs should consider the sponsoring agency's requirements as well as the bilateral working group's recommendations in preparing plans for public information sharing and involvement.